

# The Evening Standard

An Independent Newspaper  
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)



## IF ROOSEVELT IS NOMINATED.

If Theodore Roosevelt is made the Republican nominee for President, what will the Standpat Herald-Republican of Salt Lake do? Will that paper swallow the Progressive platform on which Roosevelt is known to stand, or will it straddle the political fence by denouncing the policies for which Roosevelt stands while supporting the man?

The Standpat organs would do well to cease their attacks on the reformers or they may be much embarrassed by the political events of the next few months.

It is more than a possibility that Roosevelt, if not La Follette, will be the next Republican candidate for President.

## DO NOT WANT TAFT.

The weakness of President Taft, and his inability to hold the Republican vote of New York, even if nominated, is being made clearer each day by the New York Press (Republican) of New York, which is conducting a poll of its readers. In discussing the opinions of those polled, as expressed in letters received in yesterday's mail, the Press says:

"And of all the answers received in that same mail from the Republican voters canvassed, only 21 1-3 per cent desired the nomination of Mr. Taft. But, of much greater significance, of all the answers received in that mail, 19 per cent declared that they would not vote for Mr. Taft if he were nominated."

"As our earnest wish is to be perfectly frank and fair in this whole discussion, simply seeking to the best of our ability to learn what Republican nominees could expect to poll his party vote, we state here that the percentage of Republican voters declaring in that one mail they would not vote for Mr. Taft if he were nominated is somewhat larger than usual in the canvass we are conducting. However, from the very beginning the percentage of promised defections has always been alarmingly heavy."

"Now, when only a small proportion of the Republican voters ask for the nomination of Mr. Taft, and when a very heavy percentage declares it will not vote for him if he is nominated, how could we, however much we favor Mr. Taft, and how could anybody in reason declare that Mr. Taft ought to be nominated anyhow, no matter how the voters of the party feel and no matter what they would do at the poll?"

## PHOSPHATE NEAR OGDEN.

Eastern comment continues to be made on the possibility of developing an important fertilizer industry at Ogden, and, in its last issue, the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York, says:

"The Department of Agriculture has been investigating the potash resources of the United States, and lately has stated 'That enormous stores of potassium exist in the United States and that quantities of these products will soon be utilized on a commercial scale.' This seems to us different from the conclusion of the U. S. Geological Survey, but perhaps the latter does not know so much about this subject as the Department of Agriculture. An explanation of the discrepancy is possibly to be found in the remarks of the farmers' department, that 'The most promising sources of potash in the United States are the beds of seaweed or kelp groves along the Pacific coast,' but it is alleged that there are also important potash deposits in other sections of the country, which indicate that 'conditions point to Salt Lake City and Ogden as the great fertilizer manufacturing center of the future.'"

"The report proceeds with the remarks that 'Hitherto the smelting interests have objected to converting their fumes into sulphuric acid on the twofold ground that the people in their localities do not use fertilizers, and if they did use them the production of acid would be far greater than the demand. But if the smelters of Utah were to follow the suggestions here offered, they could put high-grade fertilizer on the market so cheaply that in a few years the agricultural interests of the surrounding territory would use their entire output.'"

"The smelters of the West are notoriously wasteful and unreciprocative to new ideas. They have persistently preferred to throw away the sulphur of their ore, even at the expense of smoke damage, rather than to render it both innocuous and profitable by making sulphuric acid."

The phosphate beds in Weber canyon are said to be the most extensive in Utah and Ogden men have been investigating the deposits, knowing that, if the smelters at Garfield can be induced to convert part of their waste sulphur fumes into sulphuric acid, with phosphate from Weber canyon and sulphuric acid from the smelters, Ogden might build up a very extensive fertilizer industry.

## STRIKES, BAYONETS AND WOOL GOODS.

We have industriously looked into the cause of the mill workers' strike in Lawrence to learn why they went out in the middle

of a bitter winter and made themselves cushions for the soldiers' bayonets, says the Los Angeles Tribune. Allowing for exaggeration on both sides, certain facts seem clear. The Massachusetts legislature cut down the weekly hours of some classes of operatives from fifty-six to fifty-four; the mill owners, objecting to the law, cut down wages pro rata; the 25,000 operatives determined to fight for the advantage given them in the law.

The workers, whose average weekly wage is said to have been about \$8, insist that they need all they got to live decently. The manufacturers say business will not warrant the cut in working time about twenty minutes each day at the old pay. There may be truth in both contentions. But the dispassionate onlooker finds it hard to see how anybody can live on \$7 a week as an American citizen ought to be entitled to live, let alone rear a family on it.

It is difficult, too, to overlook the fact that the Lawrence mills are owned by the woolen trust which recently has been officially reported to have profited for years by an "indefensibly" high tariff. Thus fortified it encouraged an influx of cheap foreign labor. Woolen goods in the past decade have gone up in price to the retailer from 30 to 100 per cent. If the makers can't afford concessions to their \$8 employees, who is getting that increase that's taken from the consumer—an enormous sum in the aggregate?

## ABOLISHING PUBLIC DRINKING CUPS.

The Utah State Board of Health has issued the following notice:

Whereas: The use of the common public drinking cup is known to be a source of disease and menace to the public health,

Therefore, Be it ruled by the State Board of Health that the use of the common drinking cup on railroad trains, in railroad stations, in the public or private schools and state educational institutions of Utah, is hereby prohibited from and after February 1st, 1912.

No person or corporation in charge of any railroad train or station or public or private school or state educational institution shall furnish any drinking cup for public use, and no such person or corporation shall permit on said train or at said station or public or private school or state educational institution, the use of the public drinking cup.

This law has been in force in Ogden schools for many months and at the street drinking fountains as well as in the public schools. With the railroads it has been seen that the law is a good one for the protection of the public health. In Idaho where the law is in effect paper or private cups are to be had on all trains. The Pullman cars are all equipped with drinking fountains.

## FARMING AND GRIT.

Making a living on a farm does not consist solely in sowing in ozone, rolling in blossoming clover, and picking pears, says Collier's Weekly in its current issue. There is a crop of blisters, backaches, muddy boots, washouts, bugs, and droughts. One never makes a change in life without giving up some things he likes and taking some he does not like. He must strike a balance, go where he finds the greater good, and bear with grit and patience the unpleasant part. The city man who has not pluck should stay in the shop or at his desk, for on the farm he will find a life-size environment that will hit him with appalling regularity on every soft spot he owns. He will miss the street cars, electric lights, vaudeville, people. He may resent slowness, physical tiredness, inconvenience, stillness. Getting back to the land is profitable, peculiarly and spiritually, only to those who care more for independence than for steam heat and granitoid walks; or think more of health than of musical comedy; or would rather accumulate a competence for their old age than have the privilege of street cars and jostle. The successful farmer must be willing to work until his muscles get sore, and then work until they get strong; to learn of simple folk and be neighborly with people who have lived in a different way; to wait for seedtime and harvest. Also he must be able to forget the amusements he has left behind and the annoyances he has found, until the slow current of country life gets hold of him and the sweet spirit of the open places envelops him. Then will he have found a home, and the land will have found one more man to feed the nation.

## BEET PRICES ARE NOT CHANGED

Brigham City, Jan. 28.—The Farmers Protective association of Box Elder county met in special session yesterday afternoon in the court house. Many prominent farmers from all parts of the county were present to hear the report of a special committee appointed at a previous meeting to confer with the manager of the two sugar companies for an advance in the prices paid for beets.

The committee consisted of J. P. Merrell of this city and Oluf Jensen of Bear River city. It was decided at a previous meeting to ask for an advance of 25 cents per ton for the 1912 beet harvest, which would have made the price \$5 at the loading stations. The matter was presented to the officers of the Amalgamated Sugar company at Ogden, and the Utah-Idaho Sugar company at Salt Lake City.

The report of Mr. Merrell and Mr. Jensen did not say what promises had been made by the sugar companies in previous years, but it was agreed that there should be no advance in the price for this year's harvest. The report was accepted, but it is generally understood that an advance will be made for 1913 beets. The association did not elect new officers, the officials of 1911 retaining their places as follows: John P. Holmgren of Bear River city, president; John F. Merrell of Brigham City, vice president; S. N. Cole of Tremonton, treasurer; and Joseph E. May of Callis Park, secretary.

## SALT LAKERS ON A RABBIT HUNT

Salt Lake, Jan. 29.—Four thousand rabbits were killed yesterday by 125 Salt Laker hunters, who went to Roswell, not far from Promontory, on the old Southern Pacific track. The hunters had a special train which left here shortly after 7 o'clock and returned at 10:15 last night. The rabbits were destroyed and also attracted by the three-cent bounty met the hunters and took them in wagons to the best hunting places. A great circle was formed and the rabbits driven to the center, where they were destroyed. H. L. Finch said that he saw a flock of not less than 500 sage hens, but as

this is the closed season the birds were unmolested.

After the farmers had delayed the hunters' return by asking them to wait until they cut the ears from the rabbits so they could collect the bounty the bunnies were thrown into the baggage car. Each hunter when he arrived in Salt Lake took as many as he wanted, but thousands were left over. The news that they were being given away soon spread among the small boys in the vicinity of the Short Line depot and until far into the night youngsters loaded down with rabbits were seen trudging to the homes of their parents, uncles and other relatives.

BURGLARS TRAPPED BY DROPPED OLIVES

Salt Lake, Jan. 29.—While Lawrence K. Reynolds, whose home is in the Cummings apartments, on First avenue, was enjoying his post-prandial cigar last night and thinking deep thoughts as to why the carburetor of his automobile was balky, he heard a noise on the back porch. He ran into the adjoining apartment, where his neighbor, W. J. Shealy, was peacefully dozing in his big armchair.

"Wake up, Shealy," he excitedly whispered as he shook the sleeper. Shealy, startled out of his doze, angrily exclaimed, "What's the matter with you?"

"Burglars," answered Reynolds, as he pushed Shealy toward the back door. When the two men reached the porch they saw a form just rounding the corner of the house. Reynolds picked up a glass of jelly standing on top of the refrigerator and buried it through the air at the retreating form. Shealy stopped to see what was missing from his refrigerator, if anything. Reynolds turned to his ice box across the way.

"By golly!" exclaimed Reynolds. "They got our piece of bacon and some eggs."

"And our breakfast and a bottle of milk," chimed in Shealy, as he dropped to his knees on the floor and picked up a small object. "It looks like an olive. It is an olive, decided Shealy, with all the positive-

ness of Sherlock the Monk. "Send for the police."

Looking around further on his hands and knees, Shealy found another olive, then another one and finally he discovered a string of them running down the hallway. "They must have stolen a bottle of olives," shouted Shealy as he rose to his feet and started down the hallway, followed by Reynolds. They traced the olive trail around the house and up the street for a block, where it disappeared.

While the two amateur detectives were looking around for the lost trail several neighbors, who had been attracted by the commotion and strange antics of Shealy and Reynolds, came up.

"We saw a woman and a little boy, both scantily dressed, hurrying up the street a little while ago," said one. "I saw them, too," said another. While the assemblage was discussing all the circumstances the police came up in the patrol wagon. Shealy explained to them the robbery of the refrigerator and the trail of olives. "It must have been some poor woman who was hungry," said the policeman as they drove away.

"That was what I had already deduced," remarked Shealy. "If she had only come and asked me for something to eat I would have willingly given it to her."

## Dermatologist Gives Complexion Secret

"The great secret of keeping the face young is to keep off the dead cuticle," said Dr. J. Mortimer Mitchell, the noted English dermatologist, now visiting this country. "It is well known that the surface skin is constantly dying, falling off in imperceptible particles, except in some diseased conditions, when the same appear like dandruff. But the particles do not drop immediately, they die, being held for awhile by the live skin."

To have the dermatological surgeon peel off the entire cuticle at one time is a painful and expensive operation. The same result is obtained by applying ordinary mercurized wax. The wax would not be used, however, is sufficient. The process is both painless and inexpensive. The wax, procurable at your drug stores, hastens the natural shedding process. It gradually absorbs the dead and half-dead skin, revealing the new, healthy, youthful looking skin beneath."

## PROPOSE TO EXTEND HARRIMAN SYSTEM

San Francisco, Jan. 29.—The New York bankers behind the Harriman railroad system have decided to build into Vancouver, B. C., and within two years, or before the opening of the Panama-Pacific exposition in this city will be running through passenger trains between San Francisco and the British Columbia metropolis as they are already doing between this city and Portland, Ore.

To accomplish this end a line will have to be built north from Seattle. The work will be done by the Oregon & Washington Railway and Navigation company, the name of the Harriman system in Oregon and Washington.

The railroad scheme of the Harriman people, as outlined, will cover every part of consequence on the Pacific slope, from Vancouver to Salina Cruz. They already command every big port from Seattle to Mazatlan, in Mexico. The fact that the Harriman plan in this line is not in the hands of the bankers is simply guiding to fruition the idea of that genius.

Whether the Vancouver move will force Hill to show his hand in California is another interesting question.

The Harriman people have already planned to spend \$135,000,000 for Oregon extensions. They have also surveyed for six branch lines in northern and northeastern California. These surveys call for 600 miles of road, at an expense of over \$25,000,000.

## "THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

That "The Lion and the Mouse," which the United Play company will produce here on February 4, is creating widespread interest among all classes of theatregoers is shown by the fact that not in a long time has there been such a demand for seats for a dramatic production. The wonderful success of the Charles Klein play is entirely deserving of the excellent reception with which it will apparently meet here.

## IDAHO GETS SHARE OF LAND SALE MONEY

Boise, Ida., Jan. 29.—Governor Jas. H. Hawley has received on behalf of the state of Idaho, \$52,594.38 from the government, or 25 per cent of all money received from each forest reserve through the sale of lands, and the entire amount has been placed to the credit of the public school fund. By the terms of the admission act, through which Idaho attained her statehood, this state is entitled to a division of the money raised through the sale of its land. The total amount is shown as divided among the forests, and the largest per cent came from the Couer d'Alene, or \$5,362.68.

Regulates the bowels, promotes easy natural movements, cures constipation.—Doan's Regulators. Ask your druggist for them. 25c a box.

## WANT REFORM SCHOOL ON LEMHI RESERVATION

Salmon City, Ida., Jan. 29.—Senator Whitcomb and Representative Hamner of Lemhi county are working on a proposition to establish the state reform school on the Lemhi Indian reservation, comprising 430 acres of good land and a group of substantial buildings. Some years ago, the Lemhi Indians were transferred to the Fort Hall reservation. Governor Hawley has taken the matter up with the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of the general land office, and a favorable outcome is expected. It is urged that the securing of the Lemhi property would give the state a reform school ideal in location, size and equipment.

## SILENT AS TO PAST.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 29.—A. R. Edler, who is in jail here charged with real estate frauds, has been regarded as a mystery in the vicinity of Escondido, this county, where he owns a small ranch and was engaged in poultry raising. He is president of the Escondido Valley Poultry association, and a member of the Escondido chamber of commerce, before which he has made enthusiastic booster speeches. During his two years' residence in the valley he had little to say about his past. One of his neighbors remarked today that he thought Edler was a retired rancher or law-

## The Project of the Pacific Reclamation Company, of Elko County, Nevada, Opens to the experienced farmer in dry and irrigated lands and others who are heeding the call of "Back to the Soil"—One of the greatest investment opportunities in the entire west.

In the plans for the ultimate success of the reclaiming of a vast area; in the thorough financing of the project; in the actual construction work now going on at the ground; in railroad, dam and canal building and in all other preliminary work that is necessary; in the personnel of those behind the enterprise, there is nothing that cannot bear the full light of the most thorough investigation; and on that account, and the further reason that the rich soil through two years of experiments has proven its potentialities, scores of men in Utah, Idaho, Nevada, and in fact throughout the inter-mountain region, not excepting Canadian farmers, are taking all the land they can acquire.

The enterprise comprises 85,000 acres of irrigated and dry lands, and is contiguous to and surrounding Metropolis, the new town to which the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has built an eight mile branch from the main line.

The price of the dry land ranges from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per acre, that of the irrigated land from \$50.00 to \$75.00.

Liberal terms are offered prospective settlers, the land being sold on a payment down and ten annual deferred payments of which the second and third are but half of those for the succeeding years, thus giving the farmer every advantage until he is established. A large part of the irrigated lands comes under the Carey act, the water for which sells for \$62.50 per acre.

All inquiries should be addressed to the main offices of the company, or to 370 E. 24th Street, Ogden, Utah

## PACIFIC RECLAMATION

Newhouse Building Salt Lake City, Utah

yer. He was arrested under the name of Floyd Scott, which presumably was the name signed to one of the letters intercepted here by Postoffice Inspector Lowe, who swore to the complaint against Edler. Edler has refused to make any statement. He will be arraigned tomorrow.

## ARMY TO JOIN IN THE PANAMA EXPOSITION

Washington, Jan. 29.—General Arthur Murray, commanding the Western division of the army, now in Washington to enlist the interest of congress and the war department officials in his plans for the participation of the army in the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Money is needed to put the grounds of the Presidio and Ft. Mason, which particularly embrace the exposition site, in condition that they will be one of the principal objects of attraction.

General Murray's purpose is to let the visitors see the regiments and brigades of troops in drill and evolutions, the soldiers in barracks at play and the sea coast fortifications themselves with the new concentrated mortars and the big disappearing guns in action.

If his plans are realized, he is confident that the army exhibit will be the most attractive ever presented at an exhibition.

## EDLER APPARENTLY ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

Salt Lake, Jan. 30.—A. B. Edler, formerly of Salt Lake, charged with using the mails with intent to defraud, who was arrested at San Diego Friday, had cyanide of potassium in his pocket when he was arrested and apparently made an effort to end his life with this, according to a special delivery letter received by William I. Wilcox, superintendent of the local branch of the Pinkerton detective agency, yesterday.

"He asked for a glass of water," said Mr. Wilcox, "and the officer who watched him saw him produce the poison and stopped him before he could take it. The officers are not sure that he really intended to take the poison, however, but will endeavor to find out why he had it on his person. Edler has seemed to be of an accommodating disposition, offering to plead guilty to any charge that the officers would prefer against him."

## DAVID LUBIN COMING TO UNITED STATES

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—Secretary of State Knox yesterday cabled David Lubin, delegate of the United States to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, that he can be absent from March 15 to May 1st, in order to attend the Southern Commercial Congress in Nashville, April 8 to 10, and later hold a series of conferences in various states to explain the Railways system of co-operative banking business of over \$1,600,000,000 a year.

Prior to the sessions of the Congress, Mr. Lubin will meet in Nashville a committee of two leading men from each state in order that the whole system may be thoroughly discussed and its possibilities considered as a means of strengthening the rural life of America.

## PLANS TO UPHOLD TARIFF ON METALS

Salt Lake, Jan. 29.—According to John Dorn, president of the American Mining congress, a call has been issued to members and others interested to join hands in bringing every resource to bear to block the passage in the United States senate of any bill that is aimed to reduce the tariff on metals. Mr. Dorn declares that mineral producers realized there was no chance to prevent the passage of such a measure in the lower house of congress and therefore had been conducting a well organized effort on the senate.

The call issued is intended, he says, to bring the necessary amount of pressure to bear for the concentration of all the strength the mineral producers can muster against the passage of any such bill. The campaign will be directed in Chicago and commercial bodies in mineral producing states will be asked to aid in the work. It is understood that the proposition now before congress contemplates

## JUST FOR FUN

**Why He Was an Episcopalian.**  
An Episcopal clergyman who was passing his vacation in a remote country district met an old farmer who declared that was a "Piscopop." "To what parish do you belong?" asked the clergyman. "Don't know naythin' 'bout enny parish," was the answer. "Who confirmed you, then?" was the next question. "Nobody," answered the farmer. "Then how are you an Episcopop?" asked the clergyman. "Well," was the reply, "you see it's this way: Last winter I went down to Philadelphia a-visitin', an' while I was there I went to church, an' it was called 'Piscopop,' an' I heard them say that they left undone the things what they'd ought to do, an' they'd done some things what they oughter done, an' I says to myself says I: 'That's my fix exact,' an' ever since then I've been a 'Piscopopian.'"

**Too Original.**  
"Here," said the theatrical manager, "this will never do." "What's the matter?" the trembling playwright inquired. "You have a bad man in your play—an insidious villain." "Yes, but nearly every play has to have a rogue of some kind in it."

**That's all right.** But you have neglected to give your rogue the name of Blake. Are you trying to destroy the traditions of the drama?—Chicago Record-Herald.

**Discretion Necessary.**  
"The speech of yours wasn't what I should call a display of impassioned eloquence." "I didn't intend that it should be so," replied Senator Sorghum. "A man who indulges in too much eloquence these days is liable to earn the immediate and combined resentment of his party associates owing to a fear that he is trying to get to the front with a personal hit."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**Insuring Publicity.**  
"I want the newspapers to give the utmost attention possible to our proceedings," said the astute political manager. "How will you contrive to keep the reporters alert and attentive?" "Easily. Early in the proceedings we'll announce that we are going into executive session."

**Had a Treasure.**  
"Why must you call up your house every fifteen minutes?" snorted the senior partner. "One would think you a bridegroom. Do you have to talk love talk to your wife at your age?" "It isn't that!" explained the junior partner somewhat sheepishly. "I just want to see if the new clock is still there."—Exchange.

**I don't believe I'll take that gown after all.**  
"Why not?" "It feels too comfortable on me to be stylish."—Detroit Free Press.

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